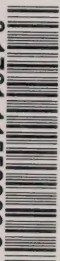


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## CANADA'S GREEN PLAN

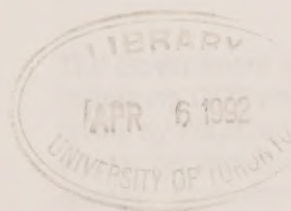
### A COMPARISON OF THE GREEN PLAN AND THE GREENPRINT

#### Summary

The Greenprint, released in June 1989, represents a cooperative effort by Canada's environmental, conservation and aboriginal communities to develop an environmental action plan for the federal government.

The Green Plan addresses a large majority of the major environmental issues put forward in the Greenprint, and in some important cases delivers exactly what the Greenprint recommends, for example, completion of the National Parks system by the year 2000.

The Greenprint represents an important and informed contribution to the discussion of environmental issues in Canada. It is a document which sets out a number of areas of particular concern to the Greenprint coalition. The attached pages review the Green Plan against 15 key recommendations of the Green Print Coalition. Given its comprehensive nature, The Green Plan also deals with a number of issues in addition to those raised by the Green Print coalition.





## Comparison of Key Greenprint Issues

### Key Greenprint Recommendations

1. Adopt California auto emissions standards.
2. Strengthen toxics regulations.
3. Enforce wildlife protection legislation in support of international agreements.
4. Stop uranium mining in the north.
5. Reduce CO2 emissions by 20 percent.

### Green Plan/Government Policy

As part of the Green Plan's detailed action plan to reduce smog, the Government will begin adopting a package of tighter emission standards by 1994.

In the Green Plan, the Government commits to accelerating assessment of priority substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), to controlling all toxic substances, and to the virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances.

Special measures will be taken under the Green Plan to enforce the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and the proposed Wild Animal and Plant Protection Act will be tabled in Parliament.

All uranium mining in the north over which the federal government has decision-making authority will be subjected to the proposed Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA).

The Government is committed to stabilizing CO2 emissions at 1990 levels by 2000, and supporting energy conservation and alternative energy. Commitments to further



reductions in CO2 emissions will be considered in the context of the international negotiation of a framework convention.

6. Legislate the environmental assessment process.

The proposed Canadian Environmental Assessment Act has received second reading in Parliament and is currently in committee.

7. Cancel energy megaproject subsidies.

All energy megaprojects over which the Federal Government has decision-making authority will be subjected to the proposed Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

8. Ban sale of irradiated foods.

Current Government policy holds that the technique of preserving certain foods through irradiation is safe.

9. Repeal the Nuclear Liability Act.

In the Green Plan, the Government commits to establishing an inquiry into the environmental impact of electrical generation options.

10. Make foreign aid more accountable.

CIDA has established sustainable development as a priority. Every project is screened for its environmental impact.

11. Conserve wildlands.

The Green Plan sets a target of protecting 12% of Canada's land and reiterates the Government's commitment to complete the parks

12. Protect Canada's North.

system by 2000. The Green Plan makes new commitments to establish forest ecological reserves, and conserve Canada's wetlands.

13. Enact an environmental bill of rights.

The Government will protect Canada's north through a comprehensive Arctic Environmental Strategy.


14. Introducing a carbon tax to fund reforestation.

There was no consensus reached during the Green Plan consultations on the need for a federal environmental bill of rights. The Green Plan ensures accountability by setting definite targets and schedules and providing for better public information on progress. In addition, CEPA confers upon individuals the rights to take court action against activities contravening CEPA, and the right to participate in decision-making affecting the environment.

15. Support organic farming.

An analysis of carbon taxes will be included in the discussion paper on economic instruments for achieving environmental objectives to be released in the spring. The Green Plan will support tree planting through a community-based program (325,000,000 trees).

The Green Plan contains initiatives which promote aspects of alternative agricultural practices, including biological pest control.



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